

is entered in a few seconds. This opening can be enlarged by special cutting forceps to any extent necessary.

The sinus is then curetted and treated antiseptically, the cure usually taking place in one or two months. *Anthony McCall.*

LARYNX AND TRACHEA.

Cheval, V.—*Paralysis of the Left Recurrent Nerve—Large Aneurysm of the Arch of the Aorta—Radiography.* "La Presse Oto-Laryngologique Belge," January, 1902.

A mason, aged seventy-three, consulted the author on account of persistent hoarseness, which proved to be due to paralysis of the left vocal cord. His arteries were degenerated, and there were clear physical signs of a large thoracic aneurysm. Tracheal tugging on holding the larynx between two fingers was well marked.

A radiosopic examination revealed a large opaque tumour occupying the centre of the chest. It consisted of an upper and a lower part, each pulsating independently. The lower part, corresponding in size and characters with a normal heart, lay upon the diaphragm, which bulged downwards. The upper part, which extended to the root of the neck, could be seen to expand during the ventricular systole, and to diminish in volume during diastole. *Chichele Nourse.*

Delsaux, V.—*Preliminary Note on the Treatment of Lupus of the Upper Respiratory Tract by Radium.* "La Presse Oto-Laryngologique Belge," August, 1903.

A small glass bulb, hermetically sealed, containing 20 milligrammes of bromide of radium was fastened to a metal collar. When screwed to the extremity of a straight or curved metal stem with a handle, this formed an instrument for introduction into the nose or throat.

The duration of each application was limited at first to one minute and then gradually increased to five minutes. The first effect observed in a case of lupus of the pharynx and larynx was anæmia of the diseased surface adjacent to the bulb; at the same time the patient felt a slight sensation of constriction. After the sixth application œdema of the epiglottis set in, which subsided quickly under simple treatment. Simultaneously the other affected parts showed an energetic reaction. After this the daily applications were limited to forty-five seconds.

At the time of the report the nineteenth séance had been reached. The author considers that the beneficial effect produced surpasses that of any other therapeutic agent. He is also trying the treatment for œzæna and for laryngeal tuberculosis. *Chichele Nourse.*

E.A.R.

Jürgens, E.—*Three Cases of Congenital Atresia of the External Auditory Meatus with Microtia.* "La Presse Oto-Laryngologique Belge," July, 1903.

Cases of this congenital abnormality seldom occur in medical literature. Ruedi, in his thesis on the subject (Bâle, 1899), has collected barely fifty.

Of the three cases here recorded, the first is that of a man with